

## First Free Entertainment Here Saturday Afternoon; Amateurs To Get Prizes

The first of a series of Saturday afternoon entertainments planned by the business men of Elba will be held next Saturday, May 6, according to announcement made this week by a joint committee from the Chamber of Commerce and Lions Club.

A platform will be erected in the park just East of the Bank building, according to announcement, and all entertainments will be staged there. The committee in charge is composed of W. M. Brunson, K. M. Bentley and Tobe Rhodes, representing the Chamber of Commerce; W. T. Whitman, Jr., D. S. Bryan, Mose Haman and Price Hingo, representing the Lions Club. Forest Talbot will be master of ceremonies.

All forms of amateur entertainment—musical, dancing, etc.—are to be included in these Saturday entertainments and the committee would like to have the names and addresses of all amateurs in the county who would like to participate in the programs. Prizes are being made to award prizes every Saturday.

If you want to get on the program, come next Saturday morning at eleven o'clock and register with the committee at the platform, so that you can be notified when to appear. The programs will be given in the afternoon and everybody is invited to come. It will be absolutely free.

**LEAVE FOR CALIFORNIA**

Mrs. Robert Folsom and little son, Robert Bryant, left Monday for San Diego, California, where they will reside for several months. Mrs. Folsom, who recently sailed from the East Coast, is expected to reach San Diego at an early date to join Mrs. Folsom and their son.

Frank Harper accompanied Mrs. Folsom on the long motor trip to California and will spend some time visiting the San Francisco Fair and other points of interest before returning to Elba.

### THE ELBA THEATRE

"The Little Theatre With The Big Shows"

THURSDAY—LAST DAY

**"OUT WEST WITH THE HARDYS"**

—With—

MICKY ROONEY, LEWIS STONE, CECILIA PARKER

FRIDAY—DOUBLE FEATURE

**"SHARP SHOOTERS"**

—With—

BRIAN DONLEVY and LYNN BARRI

And FEATURE WESTERN

**"FEUD MAKERS"**

With BOB STEELE

SERIAL AND COMEDY

SATURDAY — ADMISSION, 10c & 15c

**"FEUD MAKERS"**

With BOB STEELE

SERIAL AND COMEDY

SATURDAY NIGHT, 10 O'CLOCK ONLY

**"BOY OF THE STREETS"**

—With—

JACKIE COOPER and MAUREEN O'CONNOR

SUNDAY & MONDAY

**"CAREFREE"**

—With—

GINGER ROGERS and FRED ASTAIRE

TUESDAY—BARGAIN DAY — ALL SEATS 11c

**"WINE, WOMEN AND HORSES"**

With BARTON MACLANE

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY

**"SING, YOU SINNERS"**

—With—

BING CROSBY, FRED McMURRAY, ELLEN DREW

### DORSEY SEZ:

HONEST VALUE IN USED CARS

The best place to buy a used car is from an authorized dealer who has the reputation of giving honest value in every sale.

Our used cars are thoroughly reconditioned and are sold to you with a guarantee of satisfaction for long service and economical operation.

We have a large stock for you to choose from and will be glad to demonstrate these super values.

PHONE 146 Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

## ZION CHAPEL SCHOOL HAS SUCCESSFUL TERM

The Zion Chapel Community School closed its first year successfully on Friday night, April 21st. Twenty-three boys and girls received their diplomas from the new school. Most of these students had returned to the school this year after having been out from one to five years.

Rev. Frank Warren, pastor of Zion Chapel, Methodist Church at West Blotom, Ala., gave a very inspiring lecture on the "Four Essentials of Life." He paid many splendid compliments to the pupils and faculty for their success, evidences of which he could see.

The salutatorian, Miss Julia Pearl Duffell, then addressed the group and Principal E. P. Blocker awarded diplomas to the 23 members of the class.

Rev. Warren remained in the community over the week-end visiting friends, and special requests were made for a sermon at Zion Chapel Church on Sunday. Text of the sermon was "What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his soul?"

Patrons of the school are looking forward to even greater things for the school another year.

## POULTRY TIPS—BABY CHICK RESPIRATORY TROUBLES

There has been a great outbreak of colds and bronchitis among baby chicks and even adult poultry flocks all over this part of Alabama during the past few weeks. Gasping for air with beak and neck stretched is a common symptom. In severe cases the eyes may be swollen and watery and there is usually a secretion from the nose. This may further develop into pneumonia or roup.

Great care should be taken to reduce crowding, provide good ventilation, room temperature a little higher than normal and separate sick and well chicks as far as is possible. The general causes of weather conditions, poor ventilation and irregular temperature seem to be the main causes for most of this trouble.

One of the best treatments for this respiratory trouble is to dust over the heads of the chicks or hens with a Chlorine powder two or three times during the day and at night when the birds go to roost. Also put a small amount of this dust in the drinking water. Use at rate of about 1 tablespoonful to 10 gallons of drinking water.

Spraying over the heads with a commercial preparation of Camphor-Sol also very good. The Camphor-Sol also very good. The Camphor-Sol also very good. The Camphor-Sol also very good.

## JACOB BENTON, PROMINENT OPT MERCHANT, SUCCEUMS

OPP, Ala., April 26.—Funeral services for Jacob Benton, 68, were held from the family residence here Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock, with interment in the local cemetery. Mr. Benton came to Opp in 1901 and has been actively engaged in mercantile and livestock business since that time.

Mr. Benton had been in ill health for several years and early this year suffered a stroke of paralysis, his condition growing gradually worse. He was born in Coffee County and lived there until his removal to Opp.

Surviving besides his wife, Celia Canley Benton, are: a daughter, Mrs. Jessie Alma Edge, Nicoville, Fla.; two sons, W. D. Benton and F. J. Benton, Opp; a sister, Mrs. Kate Woodham, Opp; and a brother, J. J. Benton, Opp; a half-sister, Mrs. Nola Adams, Guntersville; four half-brothers, George C. Benton, Almon, and S. T. Benton, Joe Benton and H. F. Benton, Opp; and twelve grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

## HUNTERS ENTERTAIN SENIORS AT BRILLIANT BANQUET

The Junior Class of Elba High School entertained at a most unique and colorful banquet, with a Dutch setting, in the City School auditorium on Thursday evening of last week, honoring the Senior Class.

Members of the School Board and their wives, faculty members and a few additional friends were included in the guest list.

The space at the rear of the auditorium was converted into a veritable flower garden with a profusion of blooming pot plants and floor baskets of mixed garden flowers, and the Dutch motif was emphasized in a large blue and white windmill about which the decorations and theme of the evening's entertainment centered.

Guests were seated at three long tables, which were attractively decorated in blue and white with low silver bowls of blue and white larkspur forming the centerpiece and a group of blue candles in silver candlesticks, Dutch dolls, wooden shoes, windmills, clogs and other Dutch miniatures adding color.

## Coffee Farmers Reaping Big Return In Hog Sales; Income Rivals King Cotton

By NELL FANNIN HUTCHISON

Hog raising is no longer a side line in Coffee County but is a major money crop. This statement is substantiated by figures that show county hog farmers in the past few years have been paid \$574,870.65 cash money for their hogs and have saved 5,000,000 pounds of meat for their own consumption.

Let the man who says that building a monument to the opportunity of hog raising was a far cry from the fact that the advantage gained by diversification is a myth invented by the natives, answer these figures in whatever language he happens to speak.

It is true that the present day crop of hogs is a far cry from the early settler times when the home steads owned a few long nosed razor-backs. That breed roamed the land and subsisted on acorn and what other provender they could find in a "root-nog-or-die" existence.

County farmers were doing better than that twenty years ago, when every farmer worth his salt grew enough hogs to supply his own needs and those of his tenacious Dutch neighbors. Poland Chinas were the common choice. It was about 1916 when King Cotton became a woe-eaten and unreliable old monarch and his subjects forced him to move over from a throne and make room for some co-rulers. The triumvirate thus established consisted of cotton, peanuts and hogs.

County agents are due much of the credit for turning the farmers from a one-money crop. For years they have been waging a battle for diversification. At first hogs were run on the side after the peanuts had been harvested. There were always a lot of nuts left in the ground and wastage around where the picking machines had stood that helped fatten the hogs for slaughtering. In other seasons of the year beside fall corn and other feeds supplemented in the feed troughs.

Cooperative sales were a new and popular idea, which followed in the wake of diversification and created a permanent market. When the National farm programs were instituted with limited acreage allotments peanut fields were grown exclusively for hogs. Coffee County soil is well suited to peanuts and peanuts are well suited to hogs. When a farmer saw his neighbor's check from the cooperative hog sale, the contagion spread.

Figures received from Hugh D. Sexton, county agent, on cooperative hog sales show that during his tenure of office in the county the yearly record was: 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 34







## Gifts for Any Occasion

We Are Happy To Announce That We Now Have A Complete Line of Beautiful Fostoria Glassware

### For Mother's Day, May 14

Whitman's Candy Airmail Hosiery  
Fostoria Glassware

### For Graduation

**GIRLS** BOYS  
Hose Bill Folders  
Ankies Airmail Ties  
Perfume Airmail Sox  
Candy Shaving Sets  
Fountain Pen and Military Sets  
Pencil Sets Fountain Pen and Pencil Sets  
Toilet Sets

**Whitman Drug Company**

PHONE 130 WE DELIVER

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Zimmerman of Birmingham were guests yesterday of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Veal, en route to Florida. They will be accompanied to Florida by Mrs. J. M. Penn, guest of the Veals.

Douglas Easters and James Horn, students at the University of Alabama, spent the week-end in Elba with relatives.

Old Newspapers in 5c Bundles for sale at The Clipper Office.

## DOUBLE SIX BRIDGE CLUB IS ENTERTAINED

Mrs. Joe Morgan was hostess at a delightful bridge party in the home of Mrs. Gwenn Dowling on Hickman Avenue Wednesday afternoon, when members of the Double Six Bridge Club were entertained.

Baskets of larkspur and roses were used in decoration about the home. Mrs. Price Ringo was welcomed as a new member.

Three tables were arranged for the delightful series of progressions. Those playing were Mrs. N. H. Crowell, Mrs. William Bullard, Mrs. Ed Gault, Mrs. E. P. Gogger, Mrs. Joe Frank Prescott, Mrs. Milford Collier, Miss Jean Richardson, Mrs. Jim Whitman, Mrs. Price Ringo, Mrs. Mosby, Mrs. Milford Brock and Mrs. Morgan.

## INTERMEDIATE G. A. MET TUESDAY

The Intermediate G. A. met at the Baptist Church Tuesday afternoon. Business was discussed and plans made for redecorating the room in which meetings are held. Plans were made to have the World Comrade program next Tuesday. The meeting was dismissed by Martha Dowling.

Those present were Martha Dowling, Elizabeth Fleming, Edith Harris, Minnie Alice Clark, Catherine Staley and Hazel Hughes.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Veal were visitors to Louisville and Clayton during the week-end. They were accompanied home by Mrs. J. M. Penn of Birmingham, who will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Veal for several days.

## BLUFF SPRINGS NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Ammons spent the day with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Crocker, of Fleetwood, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dyess visited her mother, Mrs. Searbrough, last Sunday.

Mr. Daniel Mason of Andalusia, Mr. Billy Mason of Columbus, Ga., and Miss Laney Mason of Atmore were called to the bedside of Mr. George Mason, who is very ill.

Misses Hazel and Cupidean Crocker had as their guests last Sunday Misses Mattie Lee Jones, Martha and Laura Alice Willis.

Miss Cupidean Crocker visited Mrs. Winslow Mathis Tuesday.

Mr. John Goodman of Grove Hill was a visitor to Bluff Springs Friday.

Miss Anna Flowers of Jack, Misses Lorine Carley and Beatrice Duncan visited Misses Martha and Laura Alice Willis Saturday.

## CEMETERY WORKING AT WOODLAND GROVE

There will be a cemetery working at Woodland Grove the second Saturday (May 13). Every person interested in this burial ground is urged to come prepared to help in this work.

T. J. PLANT.

## Mrs. Dozier Bryan was a visitor to Montgomery Wednesday.

Mrs. W. L. English and little son, Burt, are spending several days in Birmingham as guests of her sister, Mrs. George Saxon, and Mr. Saxon.

Charles Landsey, student at A. F. I. Auburn, spent the week-end in Elba with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan Lindsey.

Miss Nell Brock was a visitor to Enterprise Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Handloff of Auburn were week-end guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Aronson, and family.

Mrs. Duke Beall of Luverne and Mr. and Mrs. Lisenby of Ozark were guests of Elba relatives Sunday.

O. P. Lee of Opelika visited relatives in Elba Friday.

Mrs. Myrt McLeod of Opp is spending several days with her sisters, Mrs. S. H. Brock and Mrs. W. O. Vaughn.

Old Newspapers in 5c Bundles for sale at The Clipper Office.

Miss Bernice Payne, who has been with the Coffee County Welfare Department for several months, has been transferred to Clayton.

Messrs. Duke Tatum and W. T. Whitman were in Dothan Tuesday afternoon to attend the funeral of Mr. George H. Malone. Mr. Malone was one of Southeast Alabama's most widely known bankers and business men.

Mr. Martin Cole, editor of The Opp Weekly News, was a visitor to Elba Monday afternoon. He was accompanied by Mr. Meadows.

Mrs. M. S. Carmichael and Miss Caroline Carmichael of Montgomery and Mrs. F. J. Mizell of Samsom were visitors to Elba Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Brooks of Samsom and Mrs. L. E. Ray of Donaldsonville, Ga., were guests of relatives in Elba the first of this week.

Henry Clark of Troy visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Clark, and other relatives in Elba during the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Synonca of Marianna, Fla., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Dorsey Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Bibb Polmar of Troy was an Elba visitor Friday.

## GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY.

## NOTICE

We the undersigned contractor hereby give notice that we have completed construction of contract with County of Coffee Commissioners, Coffee County, Elba, Alabama, for alterations to Coffee County Jail known as P. W. A. Docket Ala. 1448-F.

Anyone having unpaid claims for labor and/or material on the above contract must present same before May 10, 1939, which date has been set for final settlement. MACINTOSH CONSTRUCTION CO., Opelika, Alabama. 413-20-27.m4

## LEGAL NOTICE

As provided by law, notice is hereby given that we have completed the hauling on our Coffee County Project SR 95, and that the same has been accepted by the State Highway Department. Any persons having claims against us on this work are requested to file same with us at our office, Troy, Ala., on or before May 12, 1939. Final payment is due to be made on approximately May 15, 1939. JOE F. WALTERS, 420-27.m4-11. Contractor.

## Peoples Theatres of Ala., Inc.

## The Elba Theatre

—OFFER—

**\$5,000.00**

Divided in Fifty Vacation Trips to the

## NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

Thirty Per Cent (30%) of Gross Book Sales Absorbed by Theatre

## A Ten Day Trip---6 Full Days In New York

With Privilege of Ticket Extension for Return Trip  
ALL HOTEL AND PULLMAN SLEEPING COST INCLUDED—ADMISSION TO FAIR AND ALL MEALS IN TRANSIT

Award of the Fifty Vacation Trips to be the first 50 Persons Selling 100 Full Size Coupon Ticket Books

Every Contestant Guaranteed Return of not Less Than 10 Per Cent for Participation. You Cannot Lose—But You Can Earn One, Two or Three Trips to The World's Fair

## April 30 Was Red Letter Day For America

The World's Big Show is Open and Every Contestant for one of these Grand Trips should get started on their way to success

For Full Particulars see Felix Morrow, Local Manager

New Brockton, Kinston, Basin, Curtis, Pine Level, Jack, Victoria, Damascus and all other communities in the county are expected to furnish candidates, as well as Elba.

Miss Alpha Jernigan, who has been teaching in Altha, Fla., has returned to Elba for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Jernigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Birmingham and daughter, Joyce, of Montgomery, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hamm and other Elba relatives for several days last week.

Mrs. M. J. Lee of Jacksonville, Fla., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hamm and other Elba relatives for several days last week.

Over  
**HALF A MILLION**  
**1939 CHEVROLETS**  
**Sold To Date!**

**FIRST IN SALES— FIRST IN VALUE!**

**EXCLUSIVE VACUUM SHIFTER**  
Yessum Beepers  
Speedster, 1939, 1940, 1941

**NEW AERO-STREAM STYLING**  
NEW  
SCOOTER BY PIERCE

**CHEVROLET'S FAMOUS VALVE-IN-HEAD SIX**

**PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES**

**PERFECTED KNEE-ACTION RIDING SYSTEM**  
(With Improved Shockproof Steering)  
(See Dealer for Last make only)

**NEW "OBSERVATION CAB" VISIBILITY**

Every 40 seconds of every day, Somebody buys a new Chevrolet!

...and the demand is increasing day after day

**The only low-priced car combining "ALL THAT'S BEST AT LOWEST COST!"**

All Chevrolets Are Shipped to Alabama  
Not Driven—So "They Come to You Genuinely NEW!"

**Dorsey Brothers :: Elba, Ala.**



THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1939

## Extension Service Is 25 Years Old

ALABAMA Extension Service workers are this month observing the 25th anniversary of the Smith-Lever Act, the congressional enactment which made federal funds available for Extension work throughout the land.

Although agricultural extension work in Alabama goes back to 1906 for its actual inception, it was passage of the Smith-Lever Act, which for the first time provided ample funds for Federal-State activity in the work, that brought the national government into the program on a large scale.

Taking stock of a quarter-century of Extension work in Alabama and looking into the probable future of the program in this state, P. O. Davis, director of extension, this week said: "It is fitting that we in 1939 can observe the beginning of the Smith-Lever Act which was made effective May 8, 1914. I believe that the public in general as well as farm people in particular will concur."

"Extension work in agriculture and home economics, in my judgment, is our highest form of education," said Director Davis. "This is true because those who are engaged in it must give practical people information which they can apply successfully. Information given today, for example, will be applied tomorrow. If it does not succeed in practice the extension worker has failed. It is not a matter of theorizing, or guessing, but of giving practical information to practical people for practical application."

Looking further into the future of extension work, he declared that "conditions the last few years have revealed conclusively that farmers may be successful producers, but not successful farmers, because of disadvantages in exchanging their products for cash and then buying things which they need for their homes and farms. Hence, it is obvious that the Extension Service must turn more attention to problems of distribution and marketing."

In taking inventory of 25 years of extension work in the State, Director Davis declared that the Federal-State program has accomplished many worthwhile results. "In Alabama, for example, cotton is our main money crop. The advent of the boll weevil in the teens was a big stimulus to the spread of extension work. A primary objective was to save cotton production. Official records show that in the presence of boll weevils cotton produced per acre the last several years has averaged 40 to 50 per cent above the pre-boll weevil average. This is a big score for extension work, but it is only one.

"Another fine example of results is that of livestock improvement. In most



The four scenes above are typical of those found throughout Alabama in increasing numbers. Each of the photos represents one of the many phases of farming in which improvement has resulted from the educational programs of the State Extension Service. At top, left, is pictured a fine growth of cover crop, use of which extension leaders are urging as a means of increasing soil fertility, halting erosion and increasing yields. Top, right, are a few of the better grade of cattle which are being grown in increasing numbers in Alabama. This enterprising farm woman at bottom, left, is one of many to benefit from the food preservation, home improvement and other extension programs. At bottom, right, is shown a farmer who has profited by producing his own feed needs, a suggestion which extension leaders are continually making.

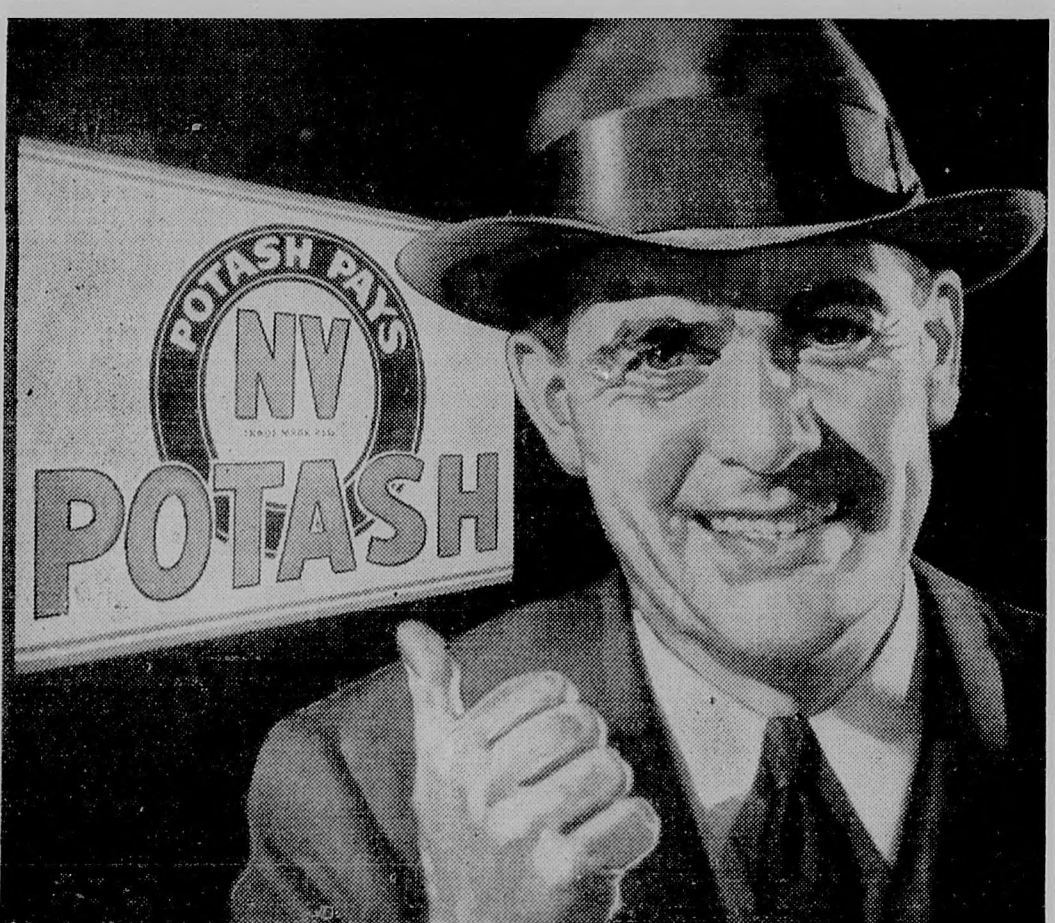
of Alabama scrub hogs have been almost eliminated. Market improvements have been made with cattle and other domestic animals. And better feeding practices, too, have been inaugurated and are paying dividends.

"In the management of soil we find almost marvelous improvement. In both the preparation of soil and the cultivation of crops better work is done with much less drudgery.

"Improvements in homes are equally impressive. Home demonstration extension workers have been effective in every phase of rural home life, resulting in marked improvements in tens of thousands of rural homes in Alabama. "With boys and girls, 4-H clubs have been tremendously effective. Many of these young people are now men and women in charge of farms and homes, and they are doing a better job be-

cause of their 4-H club experience." Director Davis commented that the outstanding progress the State has made in winter legume planting is an example of the success of extension work in Alabama. In 1918 the first winter legumes were planted in the State, he said, when farmers sowed 1,535 pounds of vetch on 76 acres. Last year the State total had climbed to 15,653,602 pounds of seed (Continued on page 8)

## STOP RUST... START PROFITS



**YOUR FERTILIZER MAN** will tell you that cotton needs potash as well as nitrogen as a top-dresser. That's why he urges you to use a nitrogen-potash mixture. He can supply you nitrogen and NV POTASH in a quick-acting, well-balanced mixture. If you have already purchased straight nitrogen for top-dressing, he will suggest that you take some NV MURIATE or NV KAINIT to use with this when you chop out.

He knows that every year thousands of farmers top-dress with NV POTASH because it produces many extra pounds of valuable seed cotton. He knows that extensive tests by leading experiment stations prove that extra potash produces a healthy, high-yielding, high-quality crop.

For instance the North Carolina Experiment Station top-dressed cotton, which had shown heavy rust damage in the past, with 50 to 100 pounds of MURIATE or 125 to 250 pounds of KAINIT per acre. "Plots receiving the additional amount of potash produced larger yields, heavier seed, heavier bolls, more lint per seed, better grade, longer staple, stronger fibers and a higher percentage of normal fibers."

When your fertilizer man advises you to STOP RUST and START PROFITS, he wants to help you make more money. Follow his advice. Top-dress with NV POTASH this year. It Pays!

**N. V. POTASH EXPORT MY., Inc.**  
Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Royster Bldg., Norfolk

## TOP-DRESS COTTON WITH NV POTASH



## Roosevelt Urges Control Of Soil Erosion, Southern Self-Sufficiency in Auburn Talk

URGING the need for control of soil erosion and Southern self-sufficiency, President Franklin D. Roosevelt said in a speech on the campus at Auburn March 30 that before the South is self-supporting it must get itself "out of hock to the North."

A crowd of nearly 10,000 persons, many of them with farming interests, heard the President stress the importance of the Southern states producing the things they consume.

After delivering a few introductory remarks President Roosevelt began his discussion of Southern problems by stating:

"I have been talking with your Governor (Dixon) and the Senator (Hill) and the Congressman from this district (Stagall), driving over from Tuskegee, about land. I have been horrified, as I always am, at all that needs to be done in the future to conserve the soil of the South. That is one of the great problems that lies with this generation and with you of the coming generation. That is part of the necessary economy if the South is to survive. That it is tied up with other needs as well, and perhaps I can illustrate by telling you of my first experience with the agriculture of the South."

Here President Roosevelt urged that the South become self-supporting with the following remarks:

"The first year I went to Warm Springs, fifteen nearly sixteen years ago, I had a little cottage that was about a thousand feet from the old A. B. and A. tracks. The first night, the second night and the third night I was awakened out of a sound sleep by the sound of a very heavy train going through at pretty high speed and, as it went through town, the whistle blew and woke everybody up. So I went down to the station and said to the stationmaster, 'What is that train that makes so much noise and why does it have to whistle at half past one in the morning?' 'Oh,' he said, 'the fireman has got a girl in town'."

"I asked him what that train was and he said, 'That is the milk train for Florida.' Well, I assumed of course, knowing that the climate of Florida, especially south Florida, is not very conducive to dairy purposes, that this train on the A. B. and A. contained milk and cream from Alabama and Georgia. I was wrong. That milk and cream for Florida came from Wisconsin and Minnesota and Iowa and Illinois and was taken through all the intervening states of Indiana and Ohio and Kentucky and Tennessee and Alabama and Georgia in order to supply milk and cream and butter for Florida."

"That gave me a feeling that something was wrong with the agricultural economy of these states of the lower south because you and I know from what we have been taught and from the experiments that have been made that these states can produce perfectly good milk and cream."

"A little while later on I went down to the village to buy some apples. Mind you, this place is only 75 miles from here. I knew—I had heard of the mag-

nificent apples raised at the southern end of the Appalachian System. I had tasted them; no apples in the world were better. Yet the apples in Meriwether County, Georgia, the only ones I could find, came from Washington and Oregon."

"I went to buy meat—and I know that we can make pastures in these states—and the only meat that I could buy came via Omaha and Kansas City and Chicago."

"I wanted to buy a pair of shoes and the only shoes I could buy had been made in Boston or Binghamton, New York, or St. Louis."

"Well, that was fifteen years ago, and there wasn't very much change in that system of economy until about six years ago. It was then we began to ask ourselves, 'Why is all this necessary?' I think that we have done more in these six years than in the previous sixty years all through these southern states to make them self-supporting; to give them a balanced economy that will spell a higher wage scale, a greater purchasing power and a more abundant life than they have had in all their history."

"It means a lot of work. It means, incidentally, getting the South out of hock to the North. It means establishing your own enterprises down here with your own capital. I don't believe that the South is so broke that it cannot put its own capital into the establishment of its own enterprises."

"You young men and women who go through Auburn and go out into every county in this state have a great responsibility, a responsibility not only to put into practice what you have learned here but also the responsibility of trying to devise new methods, new means—experiments, if you like—in order to improve the conditions during your own lifetime. I believe you can do it because you are getting the fundamentals, the essential training that will put you into the personal position, give you the personal capacity to use your imagination. We will never get anywhere until we do more and more of that."

"I have been called an imaginative person, an experimenter, a seeker of new ideas and, generally, when I have been called that, I have been called something else that does not sound so good. I believe that this country is going somewhere but it must depend for its future progress and prosperity very largely on the younger generation, the people under thirty, the people who have got American ideals and are not afraid of trying new things."

"I would like to live long enough to see soil erosion completely stopped in this state and a lot of other states. I would like to live long enough to see the products of factories supplying local needs, state needs. I hope to be able to come back to this State and to the State of Georgia before I die and see at least a part of that ideal come true. For the achievement of that ideal you are going to be responsible in large part."

If the area near the home is bare, the first step in beautifying it is to get a ground cover of grass.



America's No. 1 citizen, the President of the United States is pictured here while on the Auburn campus. Conserve your soil—establish your own industries, President Roosevelt urged the South in his address at Auburn.

### Extension Leader Says That

## MORE COTTON WOULD BE RUINOUS

THE other day a prominent man called me and said that 250 to 500 tenant farmers in his county were unable to get credit to buy food to farm this year because of a low allotment to cotton. Their acreage allotted to cotton is so small, he explained, that even the landlord can't afford to advance them.

This, of course, was not new information. In fact, it prevails in several counties, and to a lesser extent, in more counties. Each, of course, wants more acres to cotton but suppose all increase their acres to cotton (which the law does not now permit), what would happen? The answer is another national economic tragedy with cotton.

They say it would be great for cotton to provide enough income for all the producers of it to have a decent standard of living but such is not the case and there is no hope that it will provide this income in a long time, if ever.

It is regretted, therefore, that some have not learned this. It is said that there are those who don't have food but we must admit that they themselves are to blame in most instances. They should have known last year that they would need food this year and they should have made food for themselves on a portion of the land not in cotton. I hope, therefore, that every landowner and every tenant will make this year enough food to supply their needs another year. Landowners can do this for themselves; and landowners who have tenants need

to plan it for themselves and their tenants. Unless they do many tenants will go through the year with no provisions for the year to follow.

Home production of food and feed is one thing which we can do in Alabama. Since we can do it, we should do it and not depend upon the Federal government or some other public agency to provide it for us.

—P. O. Davis, Director,  
Alabama Extension Service.

### Let's Eat More Butter

Let's eat one more pound of butter!

If everybody in the United States ate just one more pound of butter each year, the nation's surplus supply of the food would be nearly wiped out. If every citizen ate two more pounds of butter each year there would be a shortage. If each person ate those two extra pounds the average individual of this country would still eat 12 pounds less per year than Canadians eat!

These figures are F. W. Burns', extension dairyman, who knows what he's talking about.

Says Mr. Burns: "Butter is one of our very best foods. Kids need it, grown-ups need it, old people need it. It contains essential vitamins in a usable, digestible form and at a low price compared with the drugs which take its place."

## Alabama 4-H Clubs Forge Ahead

WITH a record enrollment of 89,273, the largest of any State in the union, Alabama 4-H club work is probably more effective today than at any time in its long history of usefulness.

During the last several years 4-H clubs have sprung up by the scores throughout Alabama, enrollment has steadily increased, and today this State stands at the top of the heap in many important respects.

In addition to having a peak enrollment, the largest number of project completions in the history of Alabama 4-H work was recently reported. In reporting on the work, T. A. "Dad" Sims, State 4-H Leader, said that more interest has been shown by club members than in some time. This fact, he said, accounts for the fine record 4-Hers are making.

Of the total record enrollment 36,367 are white boys, 36,123 are white girls, 8,211 are Negro boys and 8,572 are Negro girls.

Mr. Sims said that 68,345 individual clubsters completed projects last year. State percentage of completions was 65.32. White boys had a high percentage of 67.18 projects completed, while white girls had 61.31. Negro boys, however, outranked other groups with a percentage of 71.03 project completions. Negro girls completed 70.06 per cent of their projects.

"All the fine 4-H boys and girls in Alabama deserve congratulations for the fine record they have established," said Mr. Sims. "Again we led the entire nation in attendance last year, and our project work has been good. With all of us pulling together and giving our best to 4-H work this year we should continue to lead all other states in many activities."

Many evidences of worthwhile results obtained by club work among boys and girls in Alabama are seen on the farms and in the homes every day. For example, work done by Frank Shadix, 4-H club boy of Lincoln in Talladega County, is enough to convince anyone that his club activities are paying him big dividends. But let Frank tell his own story:

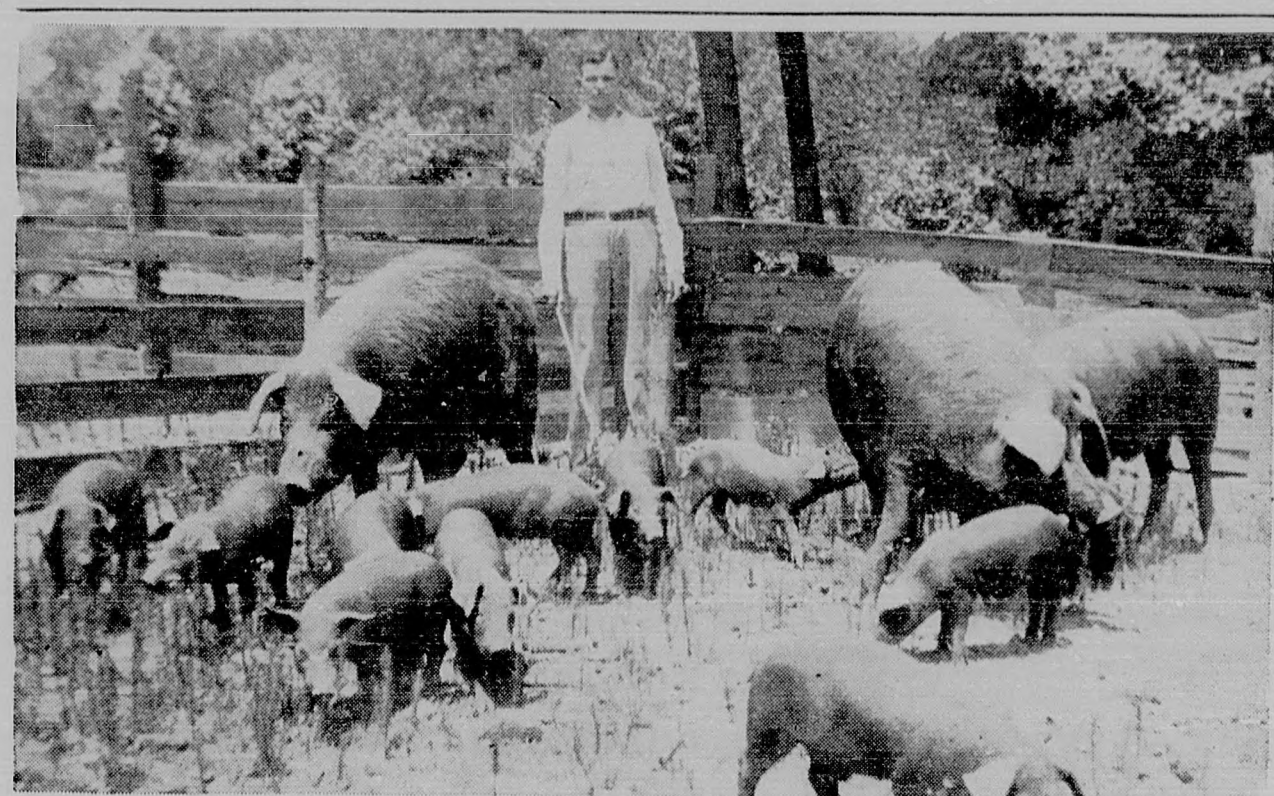
"After seeing my older brother and sister make such splendid progress with their club work, I was overjoyed when I became old enough to join the 4-H club. I was determined to make a record to equal theirs."

"My most noteworthy accomplishments have been made with my registered Jersey Cattle. I bought my first calf in 1930 and have owned 16 head of Jerseys since then, winning \$102 in prizes at fairs, earning \$895 selling milk, and \$137 selling calves to boys who desired to become calf club members. In 1937 and 1938, I was a member of the County Livestock Judging Team at the State Fair. Both years our team won first place, and in 1938 I won first place as the outstanding livestock judge in the State. I have owned four bulls which have been used by club members and men of the community as service bulls. When I got my first bull, there were no registered Jersey cattle near me, but through my efforts, buying and breeding Jersey is practiced by eleven of my neighbors."

"This is my ninth year to have a cotton project, having one acre every year until this, when I am planning to cultivate all the cotton produced on our farm. My profit from eight acres of cotton has been \$358.08, also winning \$15 in a contest."

"My pasture demonstration caused my neighbors to realize that proper seeding and fertilization of pastures was so much more profitable than nature's grasses, that five of these men have started improving their pastures. The profits of cultivated pastures have been seen by the increased milk supply from my cows during the grazing season."

"By terracing eroded land on our farm and adjoining farms, 170 acres of otherwise useless land has been brought into continuous cultivation. Crop rotation and planting of legumes has also



The photos above tell in part the story of 4-H achievements in Alabama. At top is shown Blake Wood, outstanding 4-H club member of Randolph County, with his fine brood sow and pigs which are earning for him sizeable profits.

Pictured at bottom, left, is Russell Scott, president of the Mobile County 4-H Club Council, planting lespedeza seed. Young Scott is one of many 4-H club boys in the State who is carrying each year a cover crop program.

At bottom, right, is Ellen Watford of Cottonwood, in Houston County, with her prize-winning bull calf which recently topped valuable awards for this leading 4-H girl clubster at the Tri-States Fat Stock Show and Sale in Dothan. In addition to these projects State clubsters are conducting many other worthwhile programs.

caused our crop returns per acre to be greatly influenced."

"Last fall I purchased a Poland China registered gilt, with which I plan to produce pigs for market and home use."

"With the savings from the profits of my projects, I purchased a tractor and made the down payment on a combine last fall. I plan to complete the payments on this machine with my projects and custom work."

"Since I purchased this combine, seven neighbors have planned to plant 220 acres of additional legumes and 240 acres of hay crops for the saving of seed for planting."

"The total sales returns and prize money earned during my club work

have been \$1,565.08. After using the money needed for the purchase of my machinery and that used for my personal needs, I have a savings account of \$260."

"I am sure that no one could enjoy his 4-H club work any more than I have because it coincides so closely with the work that I am most interested in—farming. I have lived on the farm all of my life and expect to make a successful farmer through the additional knowledge of modern farming methods I have received."

"The eight years that I have completed as a 4-H club member have made me determined to always keep as my motto, 'To Make the Best Better'."





Pictured here are two farm workers using hand-strippers in harvesting crimson clover seed. For small crimson clover patches this method of harvesting is very successful. Plans for both this stripper and the larger stripper constructed on an old hay rake and drawn by a mule may be obtained from the county agent.

### Wilson Urges Save Those Seed

## CRIMSON CLOVER SEED VALUABLE

ALABAMA farmers who are growing crimson clover will soon be harvesting seed from the crop.

Pointing out that this crop helps control soil erosion, builds the soil, affords good winter grazing, and may also be a satisfactory mow crop when seed are properly harvested, J. B. Wilson, State Extension agricultural engineer, states that growers of crimson clover should save enough to plant every acre needed on the farm, however, before offering any seed for sale.

Several methods of harvesting crimson clover seed are in use. The farmer who has only a seed patch may find that stripping with the small hand-stripper will be economical. Larger growers may find that a stripper constructed on an old hay rake and drawn by a mule works satisfactorily. Plans for both the hand-stripper and the mule-drawn stripper may be secured from the county agent.

Recent reports show that harvesting crimson clover seed with the mower and fall are very successful," says Mr. Wilson. "The mowing is done when the clover is moist with dew. This hinders shattering. A wagon bed 10 or 12 inches deep, covered with a quarter inch wire cloth for screen, and then guarded

### If You Really Want Better Yields

## PLAN NOW TO SIDE-DRESS CORN

FORTUNATELY, most Alabama farmers can make good yields of corn by following certain recommendations of the Alabama Experiment Station," points out Mr. Lowery. "In a cropping system of cotton fertilized with 600 pounds of 6-8-4 per acre followed by vetch and the vetch turned under for corn, the seed cotton yield was increased by 675 pounds and the corn yield 23.4 bushels per acre over a rotation of cotton and corn without nitrogen. Under this system increased yields cost 1.7 cents per pound for lint cotton and 11 cents per bushel for corn.

"Corn following a good crop of hairy vetch, Austrian winter peas or crimson clover needs no further fertilization. Many farmers unfortunately will not be

able to plant corn following a good crop of winter legumes. Tests conducted by the Experiment Station show that in such cases the corn should be side-dressed 30 to 40 days after planting with nitrogen up to as much as 36 pounds per acre. This amount of nitrogen may be supplied with 225 pounds of nitrate of soda or its equivalent. Phosphate may be desirable for the most profitable production on bottom lands which are planted to corn each year. It is necessary on recently-cleared lands which have never received any phosphate previously. On average soils of Alabama, however, where a rotation of cotton and corn is usually followed, a side-dressing of nitrogen is the only fertilizer needed for corn."

## More Livestock and Wise Land Use Make Theme of Article by Alabama Extension Service Head

By F. O. DAVIS, Director  
Alabama Extension Service  
Auburn, Ala.

LET'S talk this month about livestock on our farms. That we need to feed better and take better care of those we have is an obvious fact. We also need more cows, hogs, sheep, and poultry.

It is obvious, too, that we are improving our livestock practices and facilities.

For many years scrubbers have been on the run, so to speak, in favor of better-bred animals. This is true of cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry; also work animals, horses and mules.

In recent years, however, we have turned more attention to better pastures and to better feeding. This, in my judgment, is the most significant livestock development in Alabama during this decade. Throughout Alabama good pastures are being made at a low cost. Lands which until recently were thought unsuited to pastures are now producing good grazing most of each year. This is most gratifying, because a good pasture is the cheapest way to produce food for animals; and low cost production, mark you, is absolutely essential to satisfactory profits from livestock.

Next we see new and significant livestock improvements in the Black Belt which, for many years, has been a livestock area. Recently the Black Belt substation at Marion Junction has revealed how farmers, by applying a little phosphate, can make wonderful improvement in pastures. This station has revealed also how that Johnson grass—for a long time regarded as an enemy of farmers—is profitable for wintering beef animals, and in other ways. Recent information is that animals may graze it in the fields after it is dry or in the fall and winter without going to the expense of cutting, curing, and storing.

The Black Belt pasture work, through phosphate primarily, is in line with improvements in pastures elsewhere in Alabama. Phosphate is the basic fertilizer essential wherever good pastures are being made in Alabama.

In southeast Alabama hogs continue to be the No. 1 livestock asset but two or three years ago a few farmers, co-operating with their county agents, got started with beef cattle by feeding them peanut hay, which is, in a sense, a by-product of the peanut industry in that area. Instead of selling peanut hay at a very low cost to be shipped into other states or elsewhere in Alabama these farmers are feeding it to beef animals. By selling beef they are getting a much higher price for it; and they are also improving their farms more than they could if they were selling raw hay.

Dairy developments in Alabama have not been exceptional but generally satisfactory. The Extension Service is emphasizing family cows to supply all the milk each family needs before getting into the business of selling milk or cream.



The poultry industry is growing. In fact, John E. Ivey, extension poultryman at Auburn who has been in Alabama a good many years, reports that poultry interest is now the greatest he has ever seen in Alabama. Flocks are being improved and enlarged. Better feed is being provided. Hatcheries are operating to supply the local markets.

All this livestock development is gratifying. It is evidence that Alabama farmers generally realize that they can't get enough money out of cotton and other cash crops for a decent standard of living. Furthermore, livestock will furnish them employment throughout the year which is not true of any other cash crops. Again, farms are improved by livestock.

It is not expected that Alabama will be a big livestock state but we do know that wherever livestock farming prevails we see better homes, better farms, and better equipped farms. This is why, therefore, it is so important for Alabama farmers to balance cotton and other cash crops with livestock.

If this is done as it can be done in Alabama another important and profitable use for land will be provided. It is highly important for each farmer in Alabama to use properly all the land he has available; and to do this each farmer needs livestock of some kind.

I am not discouraged about Alabama if all of us will make wise use of all of our land and our other assets. We may not have a big income in cash but we can live well and enjoy living.

### Crotalaria Is Fine Soil-Improving Crop Say Two Agronomists

CROTALARIA, a summer legume recently introduced into Alabama, has each fine promise as a soil-improving crop that farmers should give it a try," believe J. C. Lowery and W. H. Gregory, agronomist and associate agronomist of the Extension Service.

Crotalaria has been grown on all principal soils of Alabama, they pointed out. It has succeeded best on heavy type soils. On good land at the Tennessee Valley and Sand Mountain Experiment Stations crotalaria increased the corn yield by 28 and 38 bushels per acre respectively.

The early strain of spectabilis is the best variety of the legume crop for north Alabama, since the late strain usually does not produce in the section. In south Alabama the late strain usually matures best. Crotalaria spectabilis has no value as a forage plant. It may be poisonous to animals if eaten green or as hay, but as a rule animals will not eat it. The seed are poisonous and should not be fed to chickens.

Seed for this legume crop should be planted at the rate of about seven to 10 pounds per acre in three to three and a half foot rows on well prepared land not over three-fourths of an inch deep. Plant about the usual cotton planting time when abundant moisture is in the soil. More moisture is needed for crotalaria than for cotton and corn.

Seed broadcast alone or in corn mid-

(Continued on page 8)

### For Better Yield and Staple

## SIDE-DRESS THIS YEAR'S COTTON

HEREIN lies a story that every Alabama cotton farmer should know. The best fertilizer for cotton on average Alabama soils is one that supplies at least 36 pounds of nitrogen, 48 pounds of phosphoric acid and 24 pounds of potash per acre. In other words, the best fertilizer is a 6-8-4 applied at the rate of 600 pounds per acre.

That these figures are correct is substantiated by a statement by J. C. Lowery, extension agronomist, who uses as basis for the statement results of long-time experiments conducted by the Alabama Experiment Station.

However, in event a 6-8-4 was not applied to the cotton, it is important that a side-dressing of nitrogen be applied.

"Cotton fertilized with such grades as 3-8-5, 3-10-3, 4-8-4, 4-10-4, et cetera, should be side-dressed to supply the correct amount of nitrogen," states Lowery. For 600 pounds of 3-8-5 or 3-10-3 side-dress with 112 pounds of nitrate of soda or its equivalent, Mr. Lowery urges.

Boiled down, that means that about 20 pounds of nitrate is needed for each 100 pounds of the fertilizer used at planting.

For 600 pounds of 4-8-4 or 4-10-4 use 75 pounds of nitrate or its equivalent, or about 12 and one-half pounds of nitrate for each 100 pounds of fertilizer used at planting.

If the fertilizer was mixed at home and 50 pounds of nitrate of soda or its equivalent, 300 pounds of superphosphate, and 48 pounds of muriate of potash was applied at planting time, then side-dress with 175 pounds of nitrate of soda or its equivalent, says Lowery.

Cotton should be side-dressed at first cultivation after chopping. Side-dressing the cotton early gives more returns than delaying until the cotton has made considerable growth. Many farmers, believes the agronomist, are not getting the best returns from side-dressing because they delay too long after chopping to apply it.



The two photos above clearly indicate the results of side-dressing cotton. The top patch of cotton received no nitrogen, with the result that the plant was small. However, the large plant at bottom resulted from use of six per cent nitrogen, two-thirds of which was used as side-dressing.

### Things To Do In May

1. See that your cotton and corn are properly spaced for maximum yields. Consult your county agent for proper spacing.

2. See that your cotton has been fertilized with a 6-8-4 or side-dressed with its equivalent immediately after chopping.

3. Sow lespedeza sericea for a permanent hay field.

4. Sow plenty of temporary hay crops to supplement your permanent hay.

5. Top-dress your corn with 36 pounds of quick-acting nitrogen 35 days after planting if it is not following a legume turned under.

### Cream Station Planned

Several weeks ago a small group of farmers held a dairy meeting at the courthouse in Center, Cherokee County, and discussed cream dairying. As a result of the meeting a cream station was set up by one of the local merchants of Center.

Any farmer having cream to sell may bring it to the station each Saturday and receive cash for it as soon as tests can be received.

It was found at the meeting that each cow kept for cream production would increase the farmers' income approximately \$60 annually, leaving manure for the farm. In other words, discussion brought out that five cows will produce income equal to that brought by six hales of cotton.

## It Means Something To Be A Long Island Duck

By GOULD BEECH  
Associate Editor, Birmingham News

ACROSS the window of one of the finest markets and groceries in Alabama were the words, "LONG ISLAND DUCKS," written in big letters.

As I read these words it occurred to me that it meant something special for a duck to be born and raised on Long Island. Here 1,400 miles from there was a butcher who was proud to have Long Island ducks for sale.

It means a lot to the duck, but it means a great deal more to the man who raised the duck for two reasons: first, his product is easy to sell; second, he can get a higher price for it—maybe five or eight cents more a pound.

You might raise a duck that would be just as tender, have just as good flavor and be of identical quality but the Long Island producer would have the advantage.

On the counter in this same store there were some attractive pitchers of crystal-clear honey. The pitchers, which had an attractive label with the words "Illinois honey," could be used for table purposes.

In a bin were some large potatoes over which was a sign "IDAHO BAKING POTATOES." The buyer got the impression that there was something special about potatoes from Idaho that made them worth the premium price.

There were also signs reading, "TENN. ESSEE TURKEYS," and "WESTERN MEATS."

These are exhibits to back up two points I would like to make.

The first is well known, and was emphasized a short time ago by no less a person than the President of the United States: There is a market for farm produce in the South and in Alabama which could be supplied by our own farmers. The second and one which is not emphasized enough: In order to fill this market Alabama farmers must produce foodstuffs of as good, if not better, quality than is produced by their competitors outside the state. We have got to become conscious of QUALITY, PACKAGING, and ADVERTISING.

There have been revolutionary changes in marketing within a few years. Only a short time ago the average grocery store sold rice out of a barrel, sugar out of a sack, eggs were eggs and potatoes were potatoes. Cellophane and advertising have changed that. Today, the housewife does not look just for oranges—she wants articles of a particular grade, color and frequently of a particular brand. A brand she has seen advertised in a magazine or newspaper, perhaps. The eggs she buys must be uniform in color, in size and in freshness. She wants potatoes of a particular size, and she can tell the difference between a baking potato and a boiling potato.

You might think all of this is foolish. You may know that it doesn't matter what color an egg is on the outside. But SHE is doing the buying, and if you don't recognize the basis on which she makes a choice you will be left out.

The independent grocer who failed to change his ways to meet the changing demands of his customers is out of business today. Most of those who did wipe the fly specks off their windows, throw the cat out of the cracker barrel, clean up their shelves, arrange their displays attractively—and advertise are still in business.

Those farmers who expect to compete successfully for the market today are going to have to change too.

Some Alabama farmers, mostly those who have been competing for out-of-state markets, have built up reputations for their product. The corn and potato growers of Baldwin County and the strawberry growers in other sections of the State are examples.

But a big job of salesmanship must be undertaken if the farmers of the rest of the State are going to fill the market that is here. As a bystander it seems to me that in general there are three steps that must be taken.

1. While it is possible for an individual to make a success, there is a great deal to be gained through organization. If the farmers of one community or one county would get together and agree to concentrate on one product, or a group of products, they would have a much better chance of success. (This has already been done in some instances, but not enough.) Regardless of what the product may be—chickens, honey, spring onions, watermelons, turnip greens, sweet corn, hogs—they should agree to raise one variety.

2. If the project is far enough advanced, plans should be made for a cooperative marketing arrangement or to sell directly to a single agency. There is too much waste motion when each individual farmer attempts to market his products in his own way. It is folly for six trucks to make a trip to town to haul what one truck could.

3. No matter what the product is, an effort should be made to adopt a label and a distinctive package. Take spring onions, for example. There is a big difference between bundles of run-of-the-field spring onions, and bundles of spring onions of uniform size with a paper wrapper around them. The difference in the price today is enough to determine between success and failure. And if possible there should be advertising. I do not mean newspaper advertising, necessarily. A reputation can be built up by consistent

(Continued on page 8)



## Dairying Leads Way to Success For Dallas County Farmer Who Doesn't Raise Any Cotton

IT'S not difficult to understand why K. M. Harper has made a success of farming near Selma, in Dallas County, when the plan of operation he follows at "The Oaks Farm" is studied.

Mr. Harper has one of the most thriving farm enterprises in the State on land which once grew hardly anything except cotton. Today he's making a comfortable living without raising any cotton.

With a fine herd of 125 Jerseys, all high grade or registered, this successful dairy farmer has one of the best retail milk businesses in south Alabama. Three registered bulls are the pride of the farm. Mr. Harper has two proven sires in service now. Although he started with only a few cows of medium quality breed, today he boasts of one of the best herds to be found anywhere.

The secret of Mr. Harper's success lies not only in the quality of his cows. Of major importance in "The Oaks Farm" program is the production at home of all the feed the herd needs. Seventy-five acres are planted to oats, followed by legume hay, and at least 50 acres are planted to corn each year. Ample grazing is provided for the herd

at all times. The registered Jerseys have for grazing vetch, crimson clover and oats. All of the corn follows a winter cover crop, with the result that yields are high. Mr. Harper produces ample silage as well as grain for feeding the cows.

"The Oaks Farm" pastures receive 300 pounds of superphosphate per acre in the Fall. Peas and soybeans get phosphate in the Spring unless the land is heavily manured. Thus, by proper fertilization and use of legume crops the pastures afford fine grazing and oat yields average 50 to 60 bushels per acre, corn yields are consistently 30 to 40 bushels per acre and yield of silage is eight to 10 tons per acre.

In addition to selling milk, Mr. Harper adds to his annual income through the sale of surplus heifers and a few bull calves.

But not content with the work which produces his money income, this successful Dallas County Farmer does his best to make his farm a center of self-sufficiency. Mr. Harper has one of the best vegetable gardens to be found anywhere. Not only does it yield enough vegetables for the Harper family table, but enough



Shown above is K. M. Harper of near Selma, in Dallas County, with four of his high-producing dairy cows. The broad expanse of well shaded pasture with its year around luxuriant growth of grazing food for the herd which is pictured here is typical of the good pastureland over the farm.

good vegetables are left for Mr. Harper to sell on his milk routes. In addition, he makes it compulsory for each tenant on the farm to have vegetable gardens. Tenants on "The Oaks Farm" are also encouraged to produce their home meat needs. Not like the average tenant families, those who live on the Harper farm are provided with painted and screened homes, each of which has a sanitary toilet.

Mr. Harper attended school at Ala-

bama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, one year. He has always followed practices recommended by the Extension Service and Experiment Station officials at Auburn. At present a member of the board of directors of the Retail Dairy-men's Association, he has served two terms as president of the organization. He is a member of the Central Alabama Herd Improvement Association and has one of the highest producing herds in Central Alabama.

### Burns Says There's A Fine

## LOCAL MARKET FOR DAIRY HEIFERS

URGING Alabama farmers to look into the market for dairy heifers before disposing of their calves, F. W. Burns, extension service dairyman, stated this week that there is a market for hundreds of dairy heifers in the State at this time.

"There are approximately 415,000 dairy cows and heifers in Alabama," said Mr. Burns. "Since the period of usefulness of the average dairy cow is about eight years, approximately 52,000 heifer calves and 5,000 bull calves need to be raised merely to maintain the number of dairy cattle in the State. More than this number are necessary for further development of the dairy industry and for replacing the poorer animals now in service."

Mr. Burns pointed out that many of the best grade dairy cows in Alabama are in commercial herds that do not raise many calves on account of the price of fluid milk. "These calves," he said, should be raised because over 11 per cent of Alabama farms do not have a milk cow.

"A plan to save these heifers has already been worked out by commercial dairymen in cooperation with their county agents," said the extension dairyman. "Surplus heifer calves out of good producing cows and sired by purebred bulls

are being placed with 4-H club boys and girls who have surplus milk available on the farm. The boys and girls take the calves when they are from three to five days old or at the time they are usually disposed of by the commercial dairymen. The boy or girl agrees to raise this calf according to instructions from the county agent and further agrees not to sell their calf without giving the dairyman the option to purchase her after she has freshened.

"By following this plan," said Mr. Burns, "4-H boys and girls can do much toward improving the quality of the cattle kept for home use on Alabama farms. From the standpoint of the commercial dairymen, the plan has much to commend it because he is able to get herd replacements from these boys and girls at prices which are often lower than the cost of raising the calf where milk is sold for fluid purposes."

"As we are approaching the season of the year when the majority of our dairy calves are dropped, it is hoped that some of our commercial dairymen will take advantage of this plan. If we are to materially expand our dairy industry we must teach our boys to become dairyminded and this is best accomplished by letting them raise a dairy calf. These extra calves will in turn increase our farm income as they become producing cows."

Strawberry Bavarian Cream  
2 tbsp. gelatin  
¼ c. cold water  
½ c. fruit juice  
1½ c. crushed fresh strawberries or  
1½ c. canned berries, drained of juice  
1½ c. cream

Soak gelatin in cold water and dissolve in boiling fruit juice. Cool. If fresh fruit is to be used, sweeten to taste.

cess, believes Dr. R. S. Sugg, extension livestock specialist, is the plan he follows of producing two crops of calves per year, one for market in July and the other in the early fall. In addition he carries over steers, thus making it possible for him to market cattle several times a year, especially at times when the market is best.

## Here's a Good Plan for Raising Real Beef Cattle

FARMERS who are in the livestock farming business or those who plan to start such an enterprise would do well to talk with U. C. Jenkins of Fausdale in Marengo County.

Not only would a person engaging Mr. Jenkins in conversation find him an interesting talker; in addition, he would find the outstanding Fausdale farmer had plenty of good, sound information to give out concerning production of livestock.

Mr. Jenkins started about 10 years ago on an old Black Belt cotton plantation to develop a beef herd in a practical, inexpensive way. Today he has 400 head of high grade cattle, all home raised, which are paying bigger profits each year. He is one of the leading beef producers in the South.

Here's Mr. Jenkins' recipe for successful cattle farming:

1. Love the work and stick to your selected breed.
2. Cull the cows and bulls to a standard type.
3. Breed cows to begin calving about March 10 to get good husky calves in October. Castrate males early.
4. Take calves away from cows in October or November and feed one to two pounds of grain mixture of corn and cob and shuck meal and cottonseed cake or meal and six pounds of Johnson grass hay and silage. The calves make slight gain and cost from five to seven dollars per calf to winter.
5. Winter the calves the second winter on cottonseed cake, silage, and hay at a cost of four to six dollars. Breed in the summer and winter the third win-

ter in the same way. It costs from \$30 to \$35 to get the cow ready for first calf.

6. Have two breeding seasons by breeding cows to drop fall calves. This gives increased calf crop and the fall calves are sold the following July.

7. Winter steers on one pound of cottonseed meal (seven per cent) and all the hay they will eat. No appreciable difference can be found in steers fed two pounds and those fed one pound of meal.

8. Produce cattle that are wanted and keep acquainted with the market.

9. Aid nature by caring for your pasture and your cattle in winter. Provide the best pasture all of the time.

10. Produce roughage and some grain (as much as possible).

11. Produce what you want, when you want it and make money on the deal.

Mr. Jenkins' calves are dropped from March 10 to June 15 and weigh 300 to 400 pounds at selling time. He keeps them barely gaining during the winter, his fall calves get grain and pasture after being weaned and they continue to gain through the winter season.

With his steers Mr. Jenkins found that one group getting cottonseed meal and pasture in the spring would make an average gain of 2.47 pounds per day as compared with another group on pasture alone which gained only 1.92 pounds per day. The meal-fed group sold for \$2.32 more per head than the pasture-fed group after all expenses were deducted.

This outstanding Fausdale farmer has found that steers fed a winter ration of one pound of cottonseed meal and hay gained 48 pounds each at a feed cost of \$7.70. The two pound meal and hay cattle gained only 42 pounds at a total feed cost of \$9.54. No difference could be detected in the two groups in the spring.

One of the reasons for Jenkins' suc-

## Alabama Home Club Women Set Out to Establish Live-at-Home Program; Decry Imports of Food

By MRS. J. C. ROGERS  
State Chairman, Live-at-Home Program

ON September 2, 1938, there appeared in a State newspaper an article, "Alabama's Food Products," which gave a report of the amount of money that is sent out of the State for foods that could be grown on our own soil. The figures ran up to almost \$50,000,000 for foods shipped by rail alone. When the amount that is trucked in from Florida and other nearby states was estimated the figures ran well over \$100,000,000. Thus we began to wonder what could be done about it.

When the Alabama Council of Home Demonstration Clubs met in Auburn on September 27, it was decided to make the Live-at-Home program a part of the Statewide program. This movement met with the hearty approval of every interested club member, and it is a phase of work in which every club woman should be vitally interested.

Through the home demonstration clubs we are planning to make a survey of all Alabama rural sections and find out to what extent we are living at-home. By living at home we mean having an adequate supply of foods the year around that are grown at home so we can plan and prepare balanced meals for our families and eliminate the high percentage of malnutrition suffering among Alabama's rural school children.

Our county health departments tell us that 90 per cent of all defects in rural school children can be traced to

malnutrition, which means a lack of proper foods for body-building purposes. We can never raise the standard of rural life until health conditions are corrected and foods are the most important thing to be considered.

Some of the things we are emphasizing this year are:

1. Year-around gardens.
2. A cow or cows for every family.
3. Poultry or poultry products for each family.
4. Pork and pork products for every family.
5. Fruits and vegetables—fresh, canned or dried, and every woman canning on a budget.

We cannot hope to do this without the cooperation of the men, so we are planning meetings and including the men so they might better understand Alabama's food situation. We want to impress upon the people that money spent for foods that could be grown at home could be saved or else used to buy other things needed to make the home life more comfortable.

The main object of this program is to raise the standard of rural home life and make farm life more attractive. With the coming of rural electrification and paved roads many avenues have been opened to rural people that tend to put our home life on the same basis as that of our city friends, while still enjoying the wide open spaces of God's glorious country.

Consumer education is a part of this program and through it we expect to

## Try These Good Chilled Desserts For Hot Weather

WITH warmer weather here more consideration and interest is being given to chilled and frozen desserts.

In planning the family menu the type of dessert should be considered carefully. A light dessert to go along with a heavy meal and a hearty, larger dessert to go with a lighter meal should be chosen for summer.

"Desserts can be just as much a part of the menu as any other part from a nutritional standpoint," says Miss Mildred Simon, extension nutritionist. "Milk and fruits, as you know, are two essentials of a well-balanced diet; therefore, they should be included in the menu frequently."

The three types of recipes given below are those Miss Simon says should interest the housewife during the coming four months:

Strawberry Bavarian Cream  
2 tbsp. gelatin  
¼ c. cold water  
½ c. fruit juice  
1½ c. crushed fresh strawberries or  
1½ c. canned berries, drained of juice  
1½ c. cream

Soak gelatin in cold water and dissolve in boiling fruit juice. Cool. If fresh fruit is to be used, sweeten to taste.

"Boiled ham" is better when not boiled but simmered in water just below the boiling point until it is tender and then chilled rapidly in the broth, according to recent research.

Fruits such as pears, pineapple, and peaches browned in the pan with roast meat are a treat.

Fresh Peach Ice Cream  
2 c. peach pulp  
¼ c. sugar  
Juice one lemon  
Pinch of salt  
½ pt. cream  
2 whole eggs  
2 tbsp. sugar  
½ t. almond flavoring

Select soft peaches. Mash thoroughly. Add sugar and lemon juice and dissolve. When thoroughly dissolved pour into tray and freeze 45 minutes to 1 hour. Beat egg whites, adding the 2 tablespoons sugar—then add egg yolks and mix. Whip cream to a thick custard consistency (do not over whip). Combine with the beaten eggs. Add frozen peach pulp and mix lightly. Return to chilling unit to freeze. This may be frozen in a mechanical freezer.

Coffee Caramel Ice Cream  
1 c. sugar  
1½ c. milk—scald  
3 tbsp. flour or 2 of cornstarch  
Pinch of salt  
3 egg yolks

Whip cream to a thick custard consistency. Add chilled mixture and vanilla. Mix well. But do not over mix. Turn into tray, freeze. Requires no stirring. May be frozen in a mechanical freezer.



Members of the Coffee Springs Home Demonstration Club, Geneva County, decided to hold a crippled chair clinic in cooperation with Mrs. Corrie B. Threaston, home agent in the county. Shown above is a picture story of what happened to one of the chairs.

The photo at top, left, shows common Spanish moss being dried for use in padding the chair. Members of the club are pictured replacing springs in the chair cushion at top, right. The photo at bottom, left, shows the chair well padded and covered with feed sacks. The finished chair with slip cover is pictured at bottom, right.

teach our homemakers who are generally the "buyers" in the home how to spend their dollars wisely. To know good merchandise and plan the buying as carefully as we plan our meals is most important.

Our goal is a food-conscious rural

Alabama, with high health standards, a normal happy home life, bright-eyed girls and boys, mothers and fathers with a clear vision of the future of our beloved State resting upon the shoulders of happy, healthy men and women, our sons and daughters.

### A Few Helpful Hints On

## LIFE OF RUGS AND PROPER CARE

THE life of a rug or carpet depends a great deal on the kind of care it receives.

"Keep rugs clean," is the first rule of rug care. Lint, stray threads and ravelings are unsightly but not harmful; dangerous dirt is the sharp, glass-like grit, brought in on shoes. The coarse, sandy particles settle into the fibres of the rug, and under action of shoes and moving furniture, cut like small knives at the base of the fibres, and in time leave warp and weft bare. Rugs that must withstand heavy traffic should be cleaned carefully and often with a vacuum cleaner.

¾ c. strong coffee  
1 t. vanilla  
1 pt. cream

Caramelize the one cup of sugar. Add the caramelized sugar to the scalded milk, stirring continually while adding the hot sugar. Beat egg yolks, add the flour and mix well. Then add the coffee and pinch of salt. Add to hot milk and cook on LOW heat until thickened. Cool. Place in refrigerator to chill. Whip cream to a thick custard consistency. Add chilled mixture and vanilla. Mix well. But do not over mix. Turn into tray, freeze. Requires no stirring. May be frozen in a mechanical freezer.

"Give them moisture" is the second rule of rug care. The too-dry atmosphere of many homes dries out rugs and causes them to fuzz and shed. To forestall this, convenient humidifiers, available at a reasonable cost, or a pan of water placed on or behind the radiator, register, or stove, should be used to moisten the air. Some authorities suggest that in homes heated to 70 degrees F., as much as a gallon of water should be used in such containers every day.

"New rugs fuzz because almost always they are delivered from a stock warehouse very dry. Usually, 'fuzzing' will stop when the rug absorbs enough moisture. Don't try to prevent the fuzzing by digging out the short fibres or loose tufts with a heavy broom or suction cleaner, as this may sacrifice years of ultimate wear."

"Rugs and carpets look and wear best when they are swept in one direction. Rubbing a cleaner back and forth harshly over the pile bends and wears the fibres, the same as dragging heavy furniture over it. Changing the position of the rug and that of the furniture on the rug gives hard-used sections of the rug a chance to rest, and it equalizes wear."

Every household should have a well equipped stain-removal kit, kept always in the same convenient place.





Pointing out a luxuriant growth of lespedeza sericea on rolling land, this farmer is a firm believer in the statement that "lespedeza is the easiest perennial hay crop to grow." Lespedeza, a comparatively new crop for Alabama, is effective in controlling soil erosion.

### Here's an Easy Crop to Grow

## LESPEDeza MAKES GOOD HAY CROP

EMPHASIZING that every farmer should strive to get a large percent of his hay from perennial hay crops, J. C. Lowery and W. H. Gregory, agronomist and associate agronomist respectively of the State Extension Service, state that "the easiest perennial hay crop to grow is lespedeza sericea."

"This is a comparatively new crop but many farmers are getting large yields of hay from it," they point out. "It is an erect perennial legume which sprouts from the crown each spring. It seems to grow well on practically all of the soils in Alabama other than the lime soils of the Black Belt, but, of course, it makes larger yields on moist, fertile soil as do all of the other lespedezas."

While the exact fertilizer recommendations for the plant are not known, it is thought that it should have a liberal application of phosphorus for best results.

Due to the fact that lespedeza sericea seed are very hard, they should be scarified before sowing. The seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds per acre during late cotton-planting time on land that has been broken earlier and kept harrowed, say the extension agronomists. The seed should be covered but should have a cultipacker or a log rolled over them. Probably more lespedeza sericea seed are lost from covering too deeply than from any other cause.

Young sericea plants grow very slowly during the first year, and a field of the perennial appears to be mostly weeds during early growth. It might be desirable to mow these weeds, believe Mr. Lowery. Generally, sericea chokes out the weeds by the second year. The agronomists state that it is a good idea to remove all dead grass and weeds from the sericea field in the early spring before growth starts the second year so they will not be mixed with the first cutting of hay.

Due to the fact that lespedeza sericea inter-inoculates with other lespedeza it is generally not necessary to inoculate the crop anywhere in Alabama. It should not be cut for hay the first year, but in each subsequent year it may be cut twice. The hay should be cut

when the plants are about 15 inches high. If cutting is delayed beyond this time the plants are too woody to produce good hay.

### Extension Celebration

(Continued from page 1)  
planted in soil building and soil conserving crops on 600,000 acres of land, he pointed out. "Such damage is likely to happen during spring seasons when there is cool, wet weather during and following the turning of legumes," stated Mr. Robinson. Last year there was greater damage resulting from cutworm infestation than has ever been recorded before.

"It is to be remembered that there was quite a long wet, cool period during the months of March and April last year," he reminded. "However, this March was dry and unseasonably warm, which was unfavorable for the development of cutworms after the turning of legumes. Most likely there will be less damage from such cutworm infestation this year. Poison bran mass proved effective in controlling cutworms last season."

Prof. Robinson stated that every third year there is greater damage from the considerable damage to young cotton plants when cotton followed legumes," he pointed out. "Such damage is likely to happen during spring seasons when there is cool, wet weather during and following the turning of legumes," stated Mr. Robinson. Last year there was greater damage resulting from cutworm infestation than has ever been recorded before.

But even before that date "unofficial" extension work was being conducted by several members of the agricultural faculty at Auburn. The demand for farm information led the late Dr. C. A. Cary, head of the veterinary department at the college, and Dr. J. F. Dugger, then director of the experiment station, to get faculty members out in the State to conduct farmers' meetings, called "Farmers' Institutes."

Another real step in agricultural extension work in Alabama was taken in 1909 when Dr. Seaman A. Knapp came to Auburn and worked out an agreement with the late Dr. C. C. Thach, president of the college, calling for the systematizing and furtherance of boys' agricultural club work. In 1911, on a very limited budget, a similar program was started for farm girls.

The Alabama Extension Service has had but three directors during its entire history. When first organized in 1914 Dr. J. F. Dugger was named director, serving in this capacity until 1920. Taking over the helm of Extension Service affairs in 1920, Dr. L. N. Duncan, now president of the college at Auburn, retained the position until 1937, when he resigned to devote his full time to the presidency of A. P. I. Succeeding Dr. Duncan was P. O. Davis, present extension director.

Heading Negro extension work in the State is T. M. Campbell. Appointed in

## Farmers Warned To Be On Lookout for Insects

IN the spring farmers' thoughts turn to insects. As temperatures climb higher and showers become more numerous this spring insects and other pests are making their appearance in increasing quantities. Early gardens and flower beds are already serving as attractive food for cutworms, aphids, harlequin cabbage bugs, potato beetles, mole crickets, cabbage worms and red spiders.

Stating that the adults of all these pests are already active over the State, Prof. J. M. Robinson, entomologist at Auburn, warned that farmers should be on the lookout for all types of insects which attack their garden and field crops. He emphasized the importance of being on the lookout for insects in the garden in order that control measures may be taken before vegetables are seriously damaged.

"The question of field crop pests usually begins after the turning of winter legumes," he said. "Under favorable conditions insects can cause much damage to early corn and cotton following turning of legumes. Corn planted following legumes quite often is damaged by the larva of a beetle known as the Southern corn root worm. Delaying the planting of corn two to three weeks is effective in controlling this insect."

"During 1938 cutworms caused considerable damage to young cotton plants when cotton followed legumes," he pointed out. "Such damage is likely to happen during spring seasons when there is cool, wet weather during and following the turning of legumes," stated Mr. Robinson. Last year there was greater damage resulting from cutworm infestation than has ever been recorded before.

"Red spiders have been crawling all overwinter plants such as violets and Jerusalem oak to vegetables such as bean leaves," said the Auburn professor. These can be controlled by dusting plants with conditioned sulphur. Mr. Robinson has urged all farmers to keep an eye on their gardens and field crops in an effort to check insect infestation. County agents, he said, will be glad to supply information on control measures to those farmers who have insect problems.

"It is to be remembered that there was quite a long wet, cool period during the months of March and April last year," he reminded. "However, this March was dry and unseasonably warm, which was unfavorable for the development of cutworms after the turning of legumes. Most likely there will be less damage from such cutworm infestation this year. Poison bran mass proved effective in controlling cutworms last season."

Prof. Robinson stated that every third year there is greater damage from the considerable damage to young cotton plants when cotton followed legumes," he pointed out. "Such damage is likely to happen during spring seasons when there is cool, wet weather during and following the turning of legumes," stated Mr. Robinson. Last year there was greater damage resulting from cutworm infestation than has ever been recorded before.

But even before that date "unofficial" extension work was being conducted by several members of the agricultural faculty at Auburn. The demand for farm information led the late Dr. C. A. Cary, head of the veterinary department at the college, and Dr. J. F. Dugger, then director of the experiment station, to get faculty members out in the State to conduct farmers' meetings, called "Farmers' Institutes."

Another real step in agricultural extension work in Alabama was taken in 1909 when Dr. Seaman A. Knapp came to Auburn and worked out an agreement with the late Dr. C. C. Thach, president of the college, calling for the systematizing and furtherance of boys' agricultural club work. In 1911, on a very limited budget, a similar program was started for farm girls.

The Alabama Extension Service has had but three directors during its entire history. When first organized in 1914 Dr. J. F. Dugger was named director, serving in this capacity until 1920. Taking over the helm of Extension Service affairs in 1920, Dr. L. N. Duncan, now president of the college at Auburn, retained the position until 1937, when he resigned to devote his full time to the presidency of A. P. I. Succeeding Dr. Duncan was P. O. Davis, present extension director.

Heading Negro extension work in the State is T. M. Campbell. Appointed in

### Long Island Duck

(Continued from page 5)  
high quality, and regular service to the same market. Other types of advertising can help to build up and keep this reputation.

Needless to say, the foregoing suggestions are not original with me. The method is the same that has been adopted time and time again. It is the method that is selling a particular brand of California oranges, Long Island ducks, Idaho baking potatoes, Mississippi A. & M. butter, South Carolina asparagus, and scores of other products. The same methods can be used to sell Alabama products. They must be followed if Alabama farmers are to successfully compete for their own home markets.

### Crotalaria Is Fine

(Continued from page 4)  
dies frequently fails but this system may be used when seed are plentiful and cheap. Broadcast about 35 pounds or more of seed per acre.

Observations now indicate that crotalaria may be cut with a stalk cutter or died down early in the fall and left to serve as a mulch during winter months to help control soil erosion, said Mr. Lowery.

FOR  
FORTY-ONE YEARS  
COFFEE COUNTY  
LEADING NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 42.

# THE ELBA CLIPPER

ELBA, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1939

FOR LATEST  
NEWS OF INTEREST  
READ  
THE ELBA CLIPPER

NUMBER 48

## Coffee Tax Equalization Board Has Been Named; To Assume Duties June 1

### AL DEAL TAKES LIFE WITH GUN; FUNERAL THURSDAY

Personnel of Coffee County's tax equalization board was made public last Thursday by Governor Frank Dixon, when he named board members for fifty-six Alabama counties. Since that time the Governor has named members in seven other counties and the other boards will be named within the next few days, according to an announcement from the capitol.

The Coffee County board is composed of the following well known citizens: Edgar Sumner, farmer of the Bralshaw community; Bobbie Lee Perry, farmer and merchant of Boat 1; John Henry Simpson, newspaper editor and publisher of Enterprise.

The new equalization board will supersede the County Board of Revision, composed of members of the Commissioners Court, and will assume their duties June 1. The law states the board's duties thus: "To inspect, review, revise and fix the value of all the property returned to or listed with the tax assessor for taxation each year." Inasmuch as the valuations for this year have already been fixed, it is not expected that the board will have much work to do, except to hear protests that have been filed. About sixteen taxpayers have protested and the board will meet on June 5 to hear these complaints.

The appointments are for four years and members may succeed themselves, according to terms of the new law. Compensation of each member will be \$400 per year.

Supt. J. C. Dixon, Mrs. Dixon and Mrs. Bryant visited in Montgomery last Friday. Mr. Dixon attended a meeting of a committee of the Alabama Education Association.

Mrs. D. F. Jackson of Elba is at a local hospital, where she underwent an appendectomy. Troy Messenger.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, Mrs. J. A. Crittenden, Mrs. Roy Ellis and Mrs. H. Jeter were visitors to the Flomaton Wednesday, where they were guests of Mrs. J. E. Christian.

### Elba Hog Sales

### Bring Farmers Nearly \$30,000

The records of the Elba Cooperative Hog Sales for the period November 9, 1938, to April 26, 1939, inclusive, show that 3,118 head of hogs weighing a total of 596,701 pounds were sold for nearly \$30,000.

The sales were held every two weeks and the prices the farmers received for their hogs compared favorably with prices paid at either the Enterprise or Montgomery markets.

For the benefit of those who might be interested the following summary is given of the sales held in Elba for the past season:

No. Hogs Weight Received

No. 1's	1,288	25,760	\$1,577.92
No. 2's	604	94,374	\$3,714.48
No. 3's	305	53,658	\$2,617.27
No. 4's	377	33,287	\$1,625.48
Sows	59	15,324	\$732.17
Total	3,118	506,791	\$29,960.31

### POULTRY TIPS—COCCIDIOSIS

Coccidiosis is a disease affecting the intestines of the chickens and there are two kinds—the acute and the chronic. The acute form attacks chicks from 4 to 12 weeks of age; however, it may be found earlier in some cases.

The acute or bloody form usually attacks the birds suddenly. The first symptoms are watery droppings or the presence of blood in the droppings. The wings droop and the birds lose their appetite. Death usually starts the day following the appearance of blood in the droppings. The birds are pale, have a fever, and are unable to move.

The chronic or intestinal type is much slower in development than the acute form. The comb and wattles become pale, the birds are listless, and they lose their appetite. It is often mistaken for indigestion.

That old saying, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," applies to this disease. Sanitation, dryness and proper feeding and management are the best methods of making sure spread from one flock to another.

After the chicks have been kept in the brooder for a few days, they should be moved to a clean, dry place. The brooder should be cleaned out at regular intervals before the chicks are moved.

The coccidia germ may remain in the soil for a year or more. Keeping chicks on clean ground each year will help along this line. We cannot be too strict in our sanitary measures. Do not let the wet puddles of water stand in the brooder or yard. Do not crowd the chicks.

After the chicks have been kept in the brooder for a few days, they should be moved to a clean, dry place. The brooder should be cleaned out at regular intervals before the chicks are moved.

The coccidia germ may remain in the soil for a year or more. Keeping chicks on clean ground each year will help along this line. We cannot be too strict in our sanitary measures. Do not let the wet puddles of water stand in the brooder or yard. Do not crowd the chicks.

After the chicks have been kept in the brooder for a few days, they should be moved to a clean, dry place. The brooder should be cleaned out at regular intervals before the chicks are moved.

The coccidia germ may remain in the soil for a year or more. Keeping chicks on clean ground each year will help along this line. We cannot be too strict in our sanitary measures. Do not let the wet puddles of water stand in the brooder or yard. Do not crowd the chicks.

After the chicks have been kept in the brooder for a few days, they should be moved to a clean, dry place. The brooder should be cleaned out at regular intervals before the chicks are moved.

The coccidia germ may remain in the soil for a year or more. Keeping chicks on clean ground each year will help along this line. We cannot be too strict in our sanitary measures. Do not let the wet puddles of water stand in the brooder or yard. Do not crowd the chicks.

After the chicks have been kept in the brooder for a few days, they should be moved to a clean, dry place. The brooder should be cleaned out at regular intervals before the chicks are moved.

The coccidia germ may remain in the soil for a year or more. Keeping chicks on clean ground each year will help along this line. We cannot be too strict in our sanitary measures. Do not let the wet puddles of water stand in the brooder or yard. Do not crowd the chicks.

After the chicks have been kept in the brooder for a few days, they should be moved to a clean, dry place. The brooder should be cleaned out at regular intervals before the chicks are moved.

The coccidia germ may remain in the soil for a year or more. Keeping chicks on clean ground each year will help along this line. We cannot be too strict in our sanitary measures. Do not let the wet puddles of water stand in the brooder or yard. Do not crowd the chicks.

After the chicks have been kept in the brooder for a few days, they should be moved to a clean, dry place. The brooder should be cleaned out at regular intervals before the chicks are moved.

The coccidia germ may remain in the soil for a year or more. Keeping chicks on clean ground each year will help along this line. We cannot be too strict in our sanitary measures. Do not let the wet puddles of water stand in the brooder or yard. Do not crowd the chicks.

After the chicks have been kept in the brooder for a few days, they should be moved to a clean, dry place. The brooder should be cleaned out at regular intervals before the chicks are moved.

The coccidia germ may remain in the soil for a year or more. Keeping chicks on clean ground each year will help along this line. We cannot be too strict in our sanitary measures. Do not let the wet puddles of water stand in the brooder or yard. Do not crowd the chicks.

After the chicks have been kept in the brooder for a few days, they should be moved to a clean, dry place. The brooder should be cleaned out at regular intervals before the chicks are moved.

The coccidia germ may remain in the soil for a year or more. Keeping chicks on clean ground each year will help along this line. We cannot be too strict in our sanitary measures. Do not let the wet puddles of water stand in the brooder or yard. Do not crowd the chicks.

After the chicks have been kept in the brooder for a few days, they should be moved to a clean, dry place. The brooder should be cleaned out at regular intervals before the chicks are moved.

The coccidia germ may remain in the soil for a year or more. Keeping chicks on clean ground each year will help along this line. We cannot be too strict in our sanitary measures. Do not let the wet puddles of water stand in the brooder or yard. Do not crowd the chicks.

After the chicks have been kept in the brooder for a few days, they should be moved to a clean, dry place. The brooder should be cleaned out at regular intervals before the chicks are moved.

The coccidia germ may remain in the soil for a year or more. Keeping chicks on clean ground each year will help along this line. We cannot be too strict in our sanitary measures. Do not let the wet puddles of water stand in the brooder or yard. Do not crowd the chicks.

### Lions Club And C. of C.

### Sponsor 'Clean-Up' Drive

### During Week May 22-27

The Chamber of Commerce and the Lions Club are sponsoring a "Clean-Up" campaign for Elba, and committees named by each body will work jointly in the undertaking.

The week beginning May 22 has been designated as clean-up week and members of the committees hope that the entire citizenry will cooperate with them and make a successful cleanup of the town.

Cleaning up should begin at the home and include also should be every vacant lot, alley, side street, nook and corner, as well as the main streets and sidewalks. During the week, according to the committee announcement, prizes will be given to those persons picking up the most nails, empty bottles, cans, trash, etc. In connection with the clean-up campaign, "fire prevention" should also be kept in mind.

In addition to asking citizens of the city to join in this campaign, the city council will be asked to furnish extra help in getting the garbage disposed of when collected. Merchants and business men will be asked to stop the practice of displaying their wares on the sidewalks and in the streets.

Other clubs and organizations have been asked to join in the campaign and to urge the people generally to cooperate in making the city cleaner and more beautiful.

ELBA LOSES FIRST GAME; ANDALUSIA HERE TODAY

Elba lost the first game last Thursday afternoon when the 1939 season in the South Alabama League was formally opened here.

Opposed two in the fifth inning, one in the seventh and four in the ninth. Elba scored two in the fifth, one in the sixth, one in the seventh and one in the eighth.

Batteries were: For Elba, Bowden and Dean; for Opp, Shears and Ellis.

Andalusia will play the locals this afternoon on the high school field, and fans should turn out in larger number to encourage the home-town players.

SOUTH ALABAMA LEAGUE BASE BALL Thursday, 3 p.m. ANDALUSIA vs. ELBA

ADMISSION: Children..... 10c Ladies..... 15c Adults..... 25c

Dr. and Mrs. M. Ringador and son, Fayette, spent the weekend in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Ringador and son, Fayette, spent the weekend in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Ringador and son, Fayette, spent the weekend in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Ringador and son, Fayette, spent the weekend in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Ringador and son, Fayette, spent the weekend in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Ringador and son, Fayette, spent the weekend in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Ringador and son, Fayette, spent the weekend in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Ringador and son, Fayette, spent the weekend in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Ringador and son, Fayette, spent the weekend in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Ringador and son, Fayette, spent the weekend in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Ringador and son, Fayette, spent the weekend in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Ringador and son, Fayette, spent the weekend in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Ringador and son, Fayette, spent the weekend in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Ringador and son, Fayette, spent the weekend in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Ringador and son, Fayette, spent the weekend in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Ringador and son, Fayette, spent the weekend in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Ringador and son, Fayette, spent the weekend in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Ringador and son, Fayette, spent the weekend in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Ringador and son, Fayette, spent the weekend in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Ringador and son, Fayette, spent the weekend in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Ringador and son, Fayette, spent the weekend in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.